United Electronic Industries

The High-Performance Alternative

DNx-AO-364

—

User Manual

4-Channel Function Generator/AWFG Interface Board for the PowerDNA Cube and PowerDNR RACKtangle

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Chapter 1 Introduction

This document outlines the feature set and use of the DNR- and DNA-AO-364 layer. The AO-364 is a 4-channel function generator analog output module for the PowerDNA I/O Cube (DNA-AO-364) and the DNR-1G HalfRACK and RACKtangle chassis (DNR-AO-364). The DNR version is identical to the DNA version except that the DNR version is designed to plug into a RACKtangle backplane instead of a Cube chassis.

1.1 Organization of Manual

This AO-364 User Manual is organized as follows:

- **Introduction**
  This chapter provides an overview of DNx-AO-364 function generator analog output board features, device architecture, connectivity, and logic.
- **Programming with the High-Level API**
  This chapter provides an overview of the how to create a session, configure the session, and generate output on the DNx-AO-364 with the UEIDAQ High-level Framework API.
- **Programming with the Low-Level API**
  This chapter is an overview of low-level API commands for configuring and using the AO-364 series layer.
- **Appendix A - Accessories**
  This appendix provides a list of accessories available for use with the DNx-AO-364 board.
- **Index**
  This is an alphabetical listing of the topics covered in this manual.

NOTE: A glossary of terms used with the PowerDNA Cube/Rack and layers can be viewed and/or downloaded from www.ueidaq.com.

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Manual Conventions

To help you get the most out of this manual and our products, please note that we use the following conventions:

Tips are designed to highlight quick ways to get the job done or to reveal good ideas you might not discover on your own.

NOTE: Notes alert you to important information.

CAUTION! *Caution advises you of precautions to take to avoid injury, data loss, and damage to your boards or a system crash.*

Text formatted in **bold** typeface generally represents text that should be entered verbatim. For instance, it can represent a command, as in the following example: “You can instruct users how to run setup using a command such as **setup.exe**.”

Text formatted in `fixed` typeface generally represents source code or other text that should be entered verbadim into the source code, initialization, or other file.

Examples of Manual Conventions

Before plugging any I/O connector into the Cube or RACKtangle, be sure to remove power from all field wiring. Failure to do so may cause severe damage to the equipment.

Usage of Terms

Throughout this manual, the term “Cube” refers to either a PowerDNA Cube product or to a PowerDNR RACKtangle™ rack mounted system, whichever is applicable. The term DNR is a specific reference to the RACKtangle, DNA to the PowerDNA I/O Cube, and DNx to refer to both.

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1.2 The AO-364 Interface Board

The DNA-AO-364 and DNR-AO-364 are 4 channel function generator/Arbitrary Waveform Generator (AWFG) boards designed for use in UEI's popular Cube and RACKtangle chassis, respectively.

Standard sine, square, pulse, triangle, sawtooth, and trapezoid waveforms at up to 150 kHz are provided, or the user may create a custom waveform by taking advantage of the boards' AWFG capabilities. Each channel's output may be set independently of the others or may be slaved to any other channel taking advantage of the programmable phase shift functionality. The DNx-AO-364 provides high resolution in both its frequency output as well as voltage output settings. Output Frequency may be set from 1mHz to 150 kHz with 0.25 Hz resolution and ±1.0 Hz overall accuracy. Output voltages may be set from 0 to 8.45 Vrms with 16-bit resolution. Output DC offset may be set between ±12 VDC, also with 16-bit resolution. Note that total output voltage selected including output voltage and offset may not exceed ±12 VDC. The outputs may be enabled or disabled under software control with output impedances of <1 Ohm or >150 kOhm respectively.

Phase is programmable 0 to 360 degrees relative to any other channel on the board as well as relative to a "master" channel on another AO-364 series board. This phase shift may be set in increments of <0.1°. Square wave duty cycle is also programmable from 0 to 100% in 0.25% increments in DDS mode.

Outputs may be swept over frequency and/or output voltage/offset. The sweep range takes advantage of the boards AWFG capability and so may be set in to output sweep function that can be created based on discrete 50 ns updates. Single Ramp (Freq A to Freq B and then hold at Freq B), Cycle Ramp (Freq A to Freq B to Freq A and hold at Freq A) or Continuous (Freq A to Freq B to Freq A to Freq B and so on). The sweep control may be set from the host PC at update rates up to 1 kHz.

The board also performs as a powerful Arbitrary Waveform Generator, with 60.6 ns updates. The 8 Megasample AWFG memory allows the user to create almost any desired output wave shape. The AWFG generator outputs swing from +12 to -12 VDC.

All connections are made through standard DB-62 connectors, making it easy for OEMs to design custom cabling. For end-user applications or proof of concept OEM applications, UEI also provides the easy to use DNA-STP-62 screw terminal panel. The DNA-CBL-62 series cable connects the DNx-AO-364 to the DNA-STP-62 screw terminal board and is available in lengths of 1, 3, 5, 10 and 20 feet.

The DNA/DNR-AO-364 is supported by the UEIDAQ Framework providing a simple and complete software interface to all popular Windows programming languages and DAQ applications including LabVIEW, MATLAB and DasyLAB. An extensive factory written software driver is also provided for all popular "non-Windows" operating systems including Linux, VXworks, QNX, RTX, INtime and more.

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1.3 Features

The AO-364 layer has the following features:

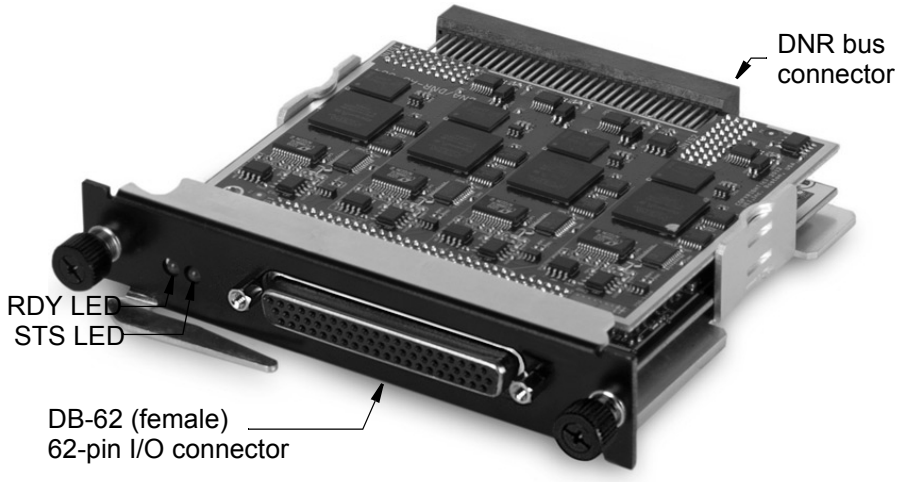
- 4 independently configurable channels
- DC, Sine, Square, Pulse, Triangle, Sawtooth, Trapezoid, or Arbitrary Waveform Function Generator (AWFG) output
- 0.1 to 150 kHz output frequency
- 0.25 Hz output resolution
- Software selectable phase shift between channels
- Real-time frequency slew/sweep
- 350 Vrms channel-to-channel isolation
- Weight of 136 g or 4.79 oz for DNA-AO-364; 817 g or 28.8 oz with Cube.
- Tested to withstand 5g Vibration, 50g Shock, -40 to +85°C Temperature, and Altitude up to 70000 ft or 21000 meters.

1.4 Indicators

A photo of the DNR-AO-364 unit is illustrated below.

The front panel has two LED indicators:

- RDY: indicates that the layer is receiving power and operational.
- STS: can be set by the user using the low-level framework.



The DNR-AO-364 Analog-Output Layer

1.5 Specification

The technical specification for the DNx-AO-364 board are listed in **Table 1-1**.

Table 1-1. DNx-AO-364 Technical Specifications

General Specifications	
Number of channels	4, independently configurable
Output type	Sine, Square/Pulse, Triangle/Trapezoid, DC, AWFG
Output Harmonic Distortion	72 dB at 150 kHz; 84 dB at less than 10 kHz
Output range	0 to 8.48 Vrms (±12.0 VDC)
Output drive	10 mA, min
Output resolution	16-bit
Output slew rate	±10 Volt / microsecond
Output DC offset	±12 VDC (note: max output including Vout and offset is ±12. VDC)
DC offset resolution	18-bit
Output states (impedance)	Enabled (< 1 Ohm) Disabled (>150 kOhm)
Frequency Specifications	
Output Range	1mHz to 150 kHz
Output Freq Resolution	0.25 Hz (approximately 19 bits)
Output Freq Accuracy	±1 Hz or better
Phase shift control	
Configuration	Slaved relative to any channel. May be slaved to channels on other DNx-AO-364 boards
Phase shift range/resolution	0..360° / < 0.1°
Duty cycle control	
Duty cycle range	0 to 100%
Duty cycle resolution	0.25% in DDS mode
Sweep Control	
Sweep update rate	1 ms max (from host PC)
Sweep Frequency Range	Full scale (1mHz to 150 kHz) any timing possible within 50 ns sample update rate
Amplitude/offset rang	Full scale (±12 VDC)
Sweep modes	Single Ramp, Cycle Ramp, Continuous Ramp
AWFG specifications	
Output timing resolution	60.6 ns
Output waveform size	8 Megasample per channel
General Specifications	
Isolation	350 V channel to channel and channel to chassis
ESD protection	15 kV
Power Consumption	10.5 W (should not be placed in adjacent slots)
Operating Temperature	Tested -40 to +70 °C
Operating Humidity	0 - 95%, non-condensing
Vibration *IEC 60068-2-6* *IEC 60068-2-64*	5 g, 10-500 Hz, sinusoidal 5 g (rms), 10-500 Hz, broad-band random
Shock *IEC 60068-2-27*	50 g, 3 ms half sine, 18 shocks @ 6 orientations 30 g, 11 ms half sine, 18 shocks @ 6 orientations

Note: A rear-mount fan such as the DNA-FAN3 (for 3-layer Cube), DNA-FAN5 (for 5-layer Cube), or FAN-925 (for RACKtangle) and filler plates should be used to avoid high ambient temperatures.

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1.6 Device Architecture

Figure 1-1 is a block diagram of the architecture of the AO-364 layer.

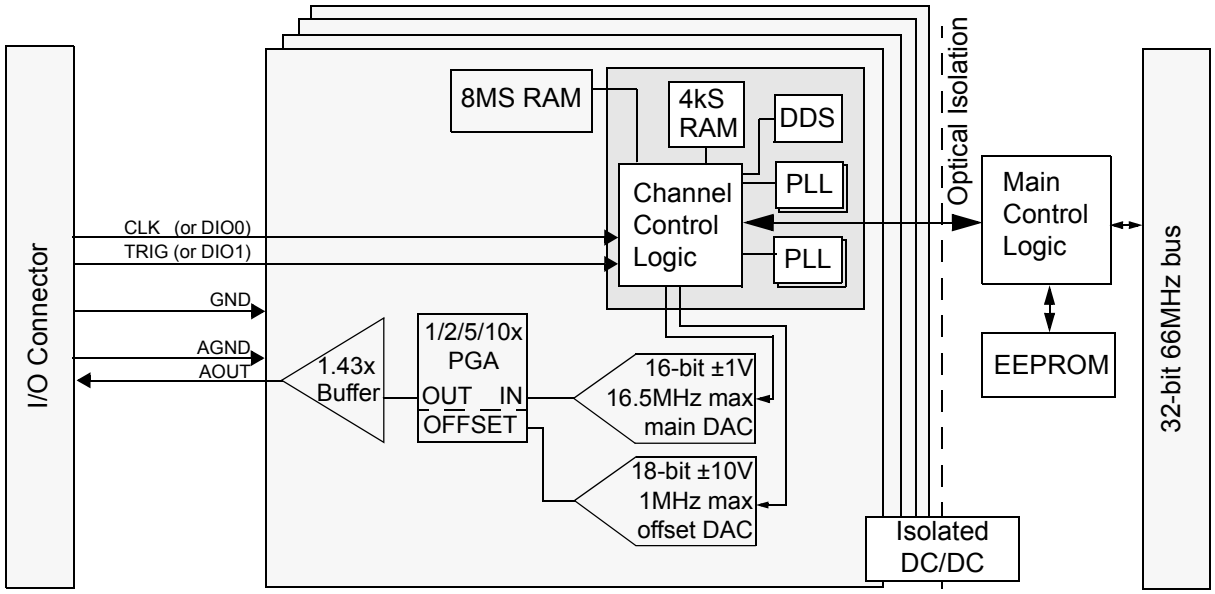

Figure 1-1. Block Diagram of the AO-364 Layer

The DNA/DNR-AO-364 Function Generator Board has four individual analog output channels, seen in **Figure 1-1**. On the right, connected to the DNA bus, the main controller is field-programmable and is optically isolated from each of the four channels that it manages. Each channel has its own individual programmable logic controller (PLC) controlling the output circuitry: main DAC, offset DAC, PGA, and output buffer; with two isolated power supplies per channel.

The main DAC (±1V, 16-bit steps, 16.5MHz or 60.6ns update rate max) is the input to a 1/2/5/10x PGA. The PGA also uses for reference a ±10V offset DAC (18-bit steps, 1MHz update rate max). The PGA output is buffered with gain of 1.2x for a 12.0 max voltage span while supplying up to 25mA load current; and can be en/disabled in software with impedence <1Ω or >150kΩ respectively. On the DB-62 connector the buffer's output is wired to the channel's AOUT pin and the return line on the AGND pin, designed to be connected by twisted-pair wire. For analog signals, use only AOUT and AGND, and not the channel's reference ground line (GND) which is also used as the digital input/output ground. Output voltages can be programmed from 0 to 8.45 Vrms with 16-bit resolution. Output DC offset may be set between ±12.0 VDC, also with 16-bit resolution. Output Frequency may be set from smaller than 1millihertz up to 150 kHz.

The channel's controller can be thought of as capable of 2 modes of operation: Function Generator mode and Advanced Waveform Function Generator mode.

In Function Generator mode the PLC's internal 4096 x 16-bit sample memory provides data for direct digital synthesis (DDS) or a phase-locked loop (PLL). Information is available online and in various books on the operation and advantages and disadvantages of choosing either DDS or PLL to generate a waveform; thus the capabilities of the AO-364 to generate each is explained briefly. Both DSS and PLL mode have programmable voltage offset, span, and phase

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control, but frequency sweep is programmable only in DSS and not for PLL. The Function Generator in PLL mode offers less harmonics and jitter (deviation from the true periodicity of the waveform) than DDS, and PLL mode is better for waveforms with sharp edges (pulse, trapezoid) at higher frequencies (100kHz+) than DDS, but at low frequencies DDS is within 0.001Hz versus PLL's 0.1Hz. In PLL mode the DAC clock is created using two groups of cascaded PLLs set to the "closest calculated frequency" that matches the user-selected output frequency. Each resulting clock edge is used to read one sample out of the 4096 sample buffer. If the frequency is slower than the number of samples in the buffer, and since the type of waveform is user-programmed as a sine, pulse, or trapezoid, the logic will create additional samples (sub- or super-sample) to create a smooth output; if the frequency is faster, only every few samples will be read instead. Programming PLL mode for operation consumes 500-800ms which effectively limits using PLL mode from performing frequency sweep operations. The Function Generator in DDS mode allows you to select an exact frequency to within 0.001Hz, but has slightly more harmonics and introduces jitter into any waveform with sharp edges that becomes more evident at higher frequencies.

Frequency Generation mode generates sine, pulse (e.g. square), trapezoid (e.g. triangle, sawtooth) waveforms up to 150kHz. Each channel's output may be set independently of the others, or it may be slaved to another channel on the board or relative to a "master" channel on another AO-364 series board in the Cube or RACKtangle. Slaved channels may have their timing programmed to follow a "master" channel's signal. Slave channels can be programmed to have a relative phase-shift of 0° to 360° from its master, set in increments of less than 0.1°.

Square wave duty cycle is also programmable from 0.03% to 99.97% in increments of 1/4096 or 0.25% in DDS mode. Outputs may be swept over DDS frequency, DDS phase, DAC digital out gain, DAC offset value, output voltage/offset. In Function Generator (FG) mode the sweep functions can operate in the following modes:

- Sweep F_1 to F_2, Single Sweep
- Sweep F_1 to F_2 to F_1, Single Sweep
- Sweep F_1 to F_2, Continuous: sweeps F_1 to F_2, immediate change to F_1, sweep F_1 to F_2, and repeat.
- Sweep F_1 to F_2 to F_1, Continuous: sweeps F_1 to F_2 to F_1 to F_2 to F_1 and repeat

where F_1 and F_2 are initial and ending function parameters, respectively.

In Arbitrary Waveform Function Generator (AWFG) mode the PLC reads the user-generated samples from the PSRAM (4096S per channel, up to 8MS in new revisions) and produces an output waveform. AWFG mode cannot use DDS or make use of frequency of phase sweeps for waveforms not equal to 4096 samples. Sweep functions in AWFG mode can be created based on pre-generated discrete samples. The frequency may be set from the host PC at update rates up to 1 kHz.

In addition to controlling analog output lines, the channel controller logic is wired to process and make use of the digital lines marked DIO0:1, CLK and TRIG. Note that the digital ground reference line is GND (not AGND or analog ground). Each channel may be individually configured in software to have its trigger/clock source be (i) any another channel's CLK/TRIG pins on the same AO-364, or (ii) the master channel (i.e. Ch0) of another board where that board's trigger/clock may be propagated using the internal sync bus of that Cube or RACKtangle.

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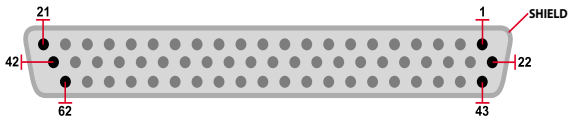
1.7 Layer Connectors and Wiring

The following connections can be found for each channel of the AO-364:

- Analog Connection Pins:
  - AOUT: analog output extending from the channel's output buffer.
  - AGND: analog ground/return line corresponding to AOUT.
- Digital Connection Pins:
  - CLK/TRIG: the trigger/clocking inputs, or
  - DIO0/DIO1: digital input lines, referenced to GND.
  - GND: the board's DC/DC ground; designed for use as digital ground.

Figure 1-2 below illustrates the pinout of the AO-364.



Pin	*Signal*	*Pin*	*Signal*	*Pin*	*Signal*
1	NC	22	NC	43	GND 0
2	NC	23	GND 0	44	CLK 0*
3	NC	24	TRIG 0**	45	GND 0
4	AGND 0	25	AOUT 0	46	GND 0
5	GND 0	26	RSVD	47	NC
6	NC	27	NC	48	NC
7	CLK 1*	28	GND 1	49	TRIG 1**
8	NC	29	GND 1	50	NC
9	AGND 1	30	AOUT 1	51	GND 1
10	GND 1	31	RSVD	52	GND 1
11	NC	32	NC	53	GND 2
12	NC	33	GND 2	54	CLK 2*
13	NC	34	TRIG 2**	55	GND 2
14	AGND 2	35	AOUT 2	56	GND 2
15	GND 2	36	RSVD	57	NC
16	NC	37	NC	58	NC
17	CLK 3*	38	GND 3	59	TRIG 3**
18	NC	39	GND 3	60	NC
19	GND 3	40	GND 3	61	AGND 3
20	GND 3	41	RSVD	62	AOUT 3
21	NC	42	NC		

Notes:

* CLK n can be used as a general purpose DIO 0 signal if not used as CLK.

** TRIG n can be used as a general purpose DIO 1 signal if not used as TRIG.

RSVD pins are for internal use. Please do not connect to these pins.

Figure 1-2. Pinout Diagram of the AO-364 Layer

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Chapter 2 Programming with the High Level API

This section describes how to control the DNx-AO-364 using the UeiDaq Framework High Level API.

UeiDaq Framework is object oriented and its objects can be manipulated in the same manner from different development environments such as Visual C++, Visual Basic or LabVIEW.

The following section focuses on the C++ API, but the concept is the same no matter what programming language you use.

Please refer to the “UeiDaq Framework User Manual” for more information on use of other programming languages.

2.1 Creating a Session

The Session object controls all operations on your PowerDNx device. Therefore, the first task is to create a session object:

```
// create a session object for input

CUeiSession wfmSession;
```

2.2 Configuring the Resource String

UeiDaq Framework uses resource strings to select which device, subsystem and channels to use within a session. The resource string syntax is similar to a web URL:

```
<device class>://<IP address>/<Device Id>/<Subsystem><Channel list>
```

For PowerDNA and RACKtangle, the device class is **pdna**. The AO-364 is programmed using the subsystem **ao**.

For example, the following resource string selects analog output channels 0,1,2 on device 1 at IP address 192.168.100.2: “pdna://192.168.100.2/Dev1/Ao0:2” as a range, or as a list “pdna://192.168.100.2/Dev1/Ao0,1,2”.

2.3 Output

The AO-364 can be configured for waveform output or constant DC level output.

2.3.1 Waveform Output

The AO-364 can be configured for waveform output with the `CreateAOWaveformChannel` function call, as follows:

```
// Configure channel 0 of an AO-364 set as device 1:

session.CreateAOWaveformChannel("pdna://192.168.100.2/Dev1/ao0",
                        UeiAOWaveformClockSourcePLL,
                        UeiAOWaveformOffsetClockSourceSW,
                        UeiAOWaveformClockRouteNone);
```

CreateAOWaveformChannel configures the following parameters:

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- **Main DAC clock source**: The source of the clock used to time the main DAC:
  `UeiAOWaveformClockSourceSYNC2`: use SYNC2 line for clock
  `UeiAOWaveformClockSourceSYNC0`: use SYNC0 line for clock
  `UeiAOWaveformClockSourceALT0`: use layer channel zero PLL routed to Channel 0 trigger out to clock all channels
  `UeiAOWaveformClockSourceTMR`: clock from internal TMR0 time-base
  `UeiAOWaveformClockSourceDIO0`: use channel DIO0 line for clock
  `UeiAOWaveformClockSourcePLL`: clock from PLL
  `UeiAOWaveformClockSourceSW`: DAC is clocked by software (DC offset only)
- **Offset DAC clock source**: The source of the clock used to time the offset DAC:
  `UeiAOWaveformOffsetClockSourceDIO0`: use channel DIO0 line for clock
  `UeiAOWaveformOffsetClockSourceDIO1`: use channel DIO1 line for clock
  `UeiAOWaveformOffsetClockSourceDAC`: main DAC clock divided is the source of offset DAC
  `UeiAOWaveformOffsetClockSourcePLL`: PLL is the source of the offset DAC (independent of main DAC)
  `UeiAOWaveformOffsetClockSourceSW`: offset DAC is clocked by software (DC offset only)
- **Main DAC clock sync**: Specifies where a clock signal should be routed to synchronize with other channels and/or layers.
  Route your signal out to TrgOut to synchronize multiple channels on the same AO-364.
  Route your signal out to the Sync lines to synchronize multiple AO-364s.

  Only valid for channel 0 on AO-364:
  `UeiAOWaveformClockRouteNone`: No sync routing
  `UeiAOWaveformClockRouteDIO1ToTrgOut`: Route the DIO1/trigger input pin to Channel0 trigger out (channel 0 only)
  `UeiAOWaveformClockRouteDIO0ToTrgOut`: Route the DIO0/clock input pin to Channel0 trigger out (channel 0 only)
  `UeiAOWaveformClockRoutePLLToTrgOut`: Route PLL clock to Channel0 trigger out (channel 0 only)
  `UeiAOWaveformClockRoutePLLToSYNC2`: Route PLL clock to SYNC2 (channel 0 only)
  `UeiAOWaveformClockRoutePLLToSYNC0`: Route PLL clock to SYNC0 (channel 0 only)

In addition you can set additional parameters using the following channel object methods (or a property node under LabVIEW):

- **Main DAC trigger source**: source used to trigger a new period out of the main DAC:
  `UeiAOWaveformTriggerSourceNone`: no trigger, layer outputs when clock is available
  `UeiAOWaveformTriggerSourceCH0`: channel 0 will deliver clock triggered on CH0_TRIGIN line
  `UeiAOWaveformTriggerSourceSYNC3`: use SYNC3 line as a trigger
  `UeiAOWaveformTriggerSourceSYNC1`: use SYNC1 line as a trigger

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`UeiAOWaveformTriggerSourceALT0`: use channel 0 CH0-TIN line for trigger (needs to be connected to a source)
`UeiAOWaveformTriggerSourceDIO1`: use channel DIO1 line for trigger
`UeiAOWaveformTriggerSourceSW`: use software trigger (simultaneous only within single layer)

```
// Set main DAC trigger source to DIO1

pWfmChan->SetMainDACTriggerSource(UeiAOWaveformTriggerSourceDIO1);
```

- **Offset DAC trigger source**: source used to trigger a new period out of the offset DAC:
  `UeiAOWaveformOffsetTriggerSourceNone`: no trigger, layer outputs when clock is available (use with NIS clocking)
  `UeiAOWaveformOffsetTriggerSourceSYNC3`: use SYNC3 line as a trigger
  `UeiAOWaveformOffsetTriggerSourceSYNC1`: use SYNC1 line as a trigger
  `UeiAOWaveformOffsetTriggerSourceALT0`: use channel 0 CH0-TIN line for trigger (needs to be connected to a source)
  `UeiAOWaveformOffsetTriggerSourceDIO1`: use channel DIO1 line for trigger
  `UeiAOWaveformOffsetTriggerSourceSW`: use software trigger (simultaneous only within single layer)

```
// Set offset DAC trigger source to DIO1

pWfmChan->SetOffsetDACTriggerSource(UeiAOWaveformOffsetTriggerSourceDIO1);
```

2.3.2 DC level Output

Use the function call CreateAOChannel as follows to configure one or more channel(s) in DC output mode:

```
// Configure channel 0 of an AO-364 set as device 1 for DC output:

wfmSession.CreateAOChannel("pdna://192.168.100.2/Dev0/ao0",
                           -10.0, 10.0);
```

Note that the last two parameters are presently ignored.

2.4 Configuring the Timing

Configure the AO-364 to run in “simple” timing mode.

```
// configure timing of input to "simple"

wfmSession.ConfigureTimingForSimpleIO();
```

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2.5 Write Data

The *writer* object is used to output a waveform or set up a DC level signal.

2.5.1 Waveform Output

Setting waveform parameters for the AO-364 outputs is done using a *writer* object. Each output channel is independent and you need to create one writer object per output channel to be able to set the waveform out of each channel in the channel list.

Waveform parameters are represented by a data structure (or cluster under LabVIEW) that contains the following fields:

- `mode`: The type of clock used to generate the waveform:
  - `DDS`: allows immediate change in the waveform frequency at the expense of a higher THD
  - `PLL`: gives the lowest possible THD but requires 500ms to switch frequency
- `type`: The shape of the waveform:
  - `Sine`: sinusoid waveform
  - `Pulse`: square shape waveform with programmable duty-cycle, rise and fall time. It can also be set to generate a trapezoid waveform.
  - `Triangle`: Triangular shape, this is a particular case of the pulse waveform with duty-cycle=0.0, rise time=0.5 and fall-time=0.5.
  - `Sawtooth`: outputs a linear ramp going from min amplitude to max amplitude.
  - `Custom`: custom waveform uploaded by user to a 4096 sample hardware buffer.
- `xForm`: Specifies a geometrical transformation to apply to waveform:
  - `None`: No transformation
  - `Mirror`: Horizontally mirror each period
  - `Invert`: Invert each period
  - `MirrorAndInvert`: Combine mirror and invert transforms
- `frequency`: Specifies waveform frequency
- `span`: Specifies waveform peak to peak amplitude
- `offset`: Specifies waveform DC offset
- `phase`: Specifies waveform phase shift relative to other channels
- `applyTime`: specifies a delay to apply the new waveform on the output channel
- `dutyCycle`: Applies to pulse waveform only, specifies the time while the output is set in the high state as a ratio of a period; use a value between 0.0 and 1.0
- `riseTime`: Applies to pulse and sawtooth waveforms only. Specifies the delay for the signal to rise from low state to high state; use a value between 0.0 and 1.0
- `fallTime`: Applies to pulse waveform only. Specifies the delay for the signal to fall from high state to low state; use a value between 0.0 - 1.0

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The following sample code shows how to create a writer object tied to channel 2 and set the waveform output to a 10kHz sine wave.

```
// create a writer and link it to the session's stream, port 2

writer = new CUeiAOWaveformWriter(wfmSession.GetDataStream(), 2);

// configure writer for sine waveform, 10kHz

tUeiAOWaveformParameters wfmParams;
wfmParams.mode = UeiAOWaveformModeDDS;
wfmParams.type = UeiAOWaveformTypeSine;
fmParams.frequency =10000.0;
wfmParams.span = 8.0;
wfmParams.offset =0.0;
wfmParams.phase =0.0;
wfmParams.applyTime = 0.0;

// write waveform configuration to the hardware

writer->WriteWaveform(1, &wfmParams, NULL);
```

The following code sets the waveform to a square wave, instead:

```
// configure writer for square wave (pulse waveform with 50% duty cycle)

wfmParams.mode = UeiAOWaveformModeDDS;
wfmParams.type = UeiAOWaveformTypePulse;
fmParams.frequency =10000.0;                // 10kHz
wfmParams.span = 8.0;
wfmParams.offset =0.0;
wfmParams.phase =0.0;
wfmParams.riseTime = 0.0;                   // sharp rising edge
wfmParams.fallTime = 0.0;                   // sharp falling edge
wfmParams.dutyCycle = 0.5;                  // 50% duty cycle
wfmParams.applyTime = 0.0;

writer->WriteWaveform(1, &wfmParams, NULL);
```

2.5.2 Waveform parameter sweep

The AO-364 is capable of varying any combination of waveform frequency, span, offset and phase. The sweep operation is programmed and started using the same writer object used to set the waveform shape.

The duration of the sweep is programmable. It can either be specified in seconds or as a number of steps to be evenly spread across a number of periods.

Sweep parameters are represented by a data structure (or cluster under LabVIEW) that contains the following fields:

- `control`**:** Controls the sweep operation, with parameters:
  - `UpStart`: Starts sweeping parameters from the lower value to the upper value
  - `DownStart`: Starts sweeping parameters from the upper value to the lower value
  - `UpDownStart`: Starts sweeping parameters from the lower value to the upper value and back to the lower value
  - `DownUpStart`: Starts sweeping parameters from the upper value to the lower value and back to the upper value
  - `Stop`: Stops any on-going sweep

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- `mode`: the mode of the sweep
  - `Continuous`: automatically re-start sweep operation
  - `SingleShot`: run sweep only once
- `sweepTime`: specifies the duration of the sweep in seconds. When set to 0.0 secs the `numberOfPeriods`, `stepsUp` and `stepsDown` fields are used to set the duration.
- `numberOfPeriods`: is an alternate way to specify the sweep duration
- `stepsUp`: number of steps used to sweep from lower to upper values
- `stepsDown`: number of steps used to sweep from upper to lower values
- `lowerFrequency`: the lower frequency value
- `upperFrequency`: the upper frequency value
- `lowerAmplitude`: the lower amplitude value
- `upperAmplitude`: the upper amplitude value
- `lowerOffset`: the lower offset value
- `upperOffset`: the upper offset value
- `lowerPhase`: the lower phase value
- `upperPhase`: the upper phase value

Set both the lower and upper values to 0.0 to disable any of the four parameter sweep(s).

The following sample code shows how to sweep frequency from 10Hz to 1000Hz in 10 seconds:

```
// configure writer to sweep from 10-1000 Hz in 10 sec

tUeiAOWaveformSweepParameters sweepParams;
sweepParams.control = UeiAOWaveformSweepUpStart;
sweepParams.mode = UeiTimingDurationSingleShot
sweepParams.sweepTime = 10.0
sweepParams.lowerFrequency = 10.0
sweepParams.upperFrequency = 1000.0
sweepParams.lowerAmplitude = 0.0
sweepParams.upperAmplitude = 0.0
sweepParams.lowerOffset = 0.0
sweepParams.upperOffset = 0.0
sweepParams.lowerPhase = 0.0
sweepParams.upperPhase = 0.0

// write waveform configuration to the hardware

writer->WriteSweep(1,&sweepParams, NULL);
```

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2.5.3 DC Level Output

Writing data is done using *writer* object(s). There is a writer object that writes raw data straight to the D/A converter. There is also a writer object that writes data scaled to volts where the framework will perform the conversion to binary codes before sending the data to the D/A converter.

The following sample code shows how to create a scaled writer object and write a sample.

```
// create a writer and link it to the session's stream
CueiAnalogScaledWriter writer(session.GetDataStream());
// the buffer must be big enough to contain one value per channel
double data[2] = {0.0, 0.0};
// write one scan, where the buffer will contain one value per channel
writer.WriteSingleScan(data);
```

Similarly, you can create a raw writer object by entering the following:

```
// create a writer and link it to the session's stream
CueiAnalogRawWriter writer(session.GetDataStream());
// the buffer must be big enough to contain one value per channel
uInt16 data[2] = {0x1234, 0x5678};
// write one scan
writer.WriteSingleScan(data);
```

2.6 Cleaning-up the Session

The session object will clean itself up when it goes out of scope or when it is destroyed. To reuse the object with a different set of channels or parameters, you can manually clean up the session as follows:

```
// clean up the session
wfmSession.CleanUp();
```

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Chapter 3 Programming with the Low-level API

The PowerDNA cube and PowerDNR RACKtangle and HalfRACK can be programmed using the low-level API. The low-level API offers direct access to PowerDNA DAQBios protocol and also allows you to access device registers directly.

However, we recommend that, when possible, you use the UeiDaq Framework High-Level API (see **Chapter 2**), because it is easier to use. You need to use the low-level API only if you are using an operating system other than Windows.

For additional information about low-level programming of the AO-364, please refer to the PowerDNA API Reference Manual document under:

Start » Programs » UEI » PowerDNA » Documentation

Refer to the PowerDNA API Reference Manual on how to use the following low-level functions of AO-364, as well as others related to cube operation:

Function	Description
DqAdv364SetConfig	sets configuration for AO-364.
DqAdv364SetAWF	creates a new list of buffers for use with AWF generation.
DqAdv364SetOffsWF	sets configuration for offset DAC.
DqAdv364WriteAWF	writes waveform to AO-364 waveform buffer
DqAdv364WriteOffsWF	writes waveform to AO-364 waveform buffer for offset DAC
DqAdv364SelectAWF	switches to new buffer with loaded AWF, applies new parameters
DqAdv364Write	single-scan function that allows to write static values to AO-364 card
DqAdv364WriteChannel	stops any waveform on that channel and write DC value to it
DqAdv364Enable	enables or disables selected channels and enable/disable outputs
DqAdv364SetWF	applies waveform parameters for the channel
DqAdv364SetWFSweep	switch waveform into sweep mode
DqAdv364SetDIO	set direction and source for DIO on the channel
DqAdv364SetChannelPll	Calculates and sends setup values for use by on-layer PLL
DqAdv364SetBaseClocks	overwrite automatically selected PLL frequencies for output waveforms and/or retrieve true frequencies to check for tolerances

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Appendix A

A. Accessories

The following cables and STP boards are available for the AO-364 layer.

DNA-CBL-62

This is a 62-conductor round shielded cable with 62-pin male D-sub connectors on both ends. It is made with round, heavy-shielded cable; 2.5 ft (75 cm) long, weight of 9.49 ounces or 269 grams; up to 10ft (305cm) for the DNA-CBL-62-10 and 20ft (610cm) for the DNA-CBL-62-20.

DNA-STP-62

The STP-62 is a Screw Terminal Panel with three 20-position terminal blocks (JT1, JT2, and JT3) plus one 3-position terminal block (J2). The dimensions of the STP-62 board are 4w x 3.8d x1.2h inch or 10.2 x 9.7 x 3 cm (with standoffs). The weight of the STP-62 board is 3.89 ounces or 110 grams.

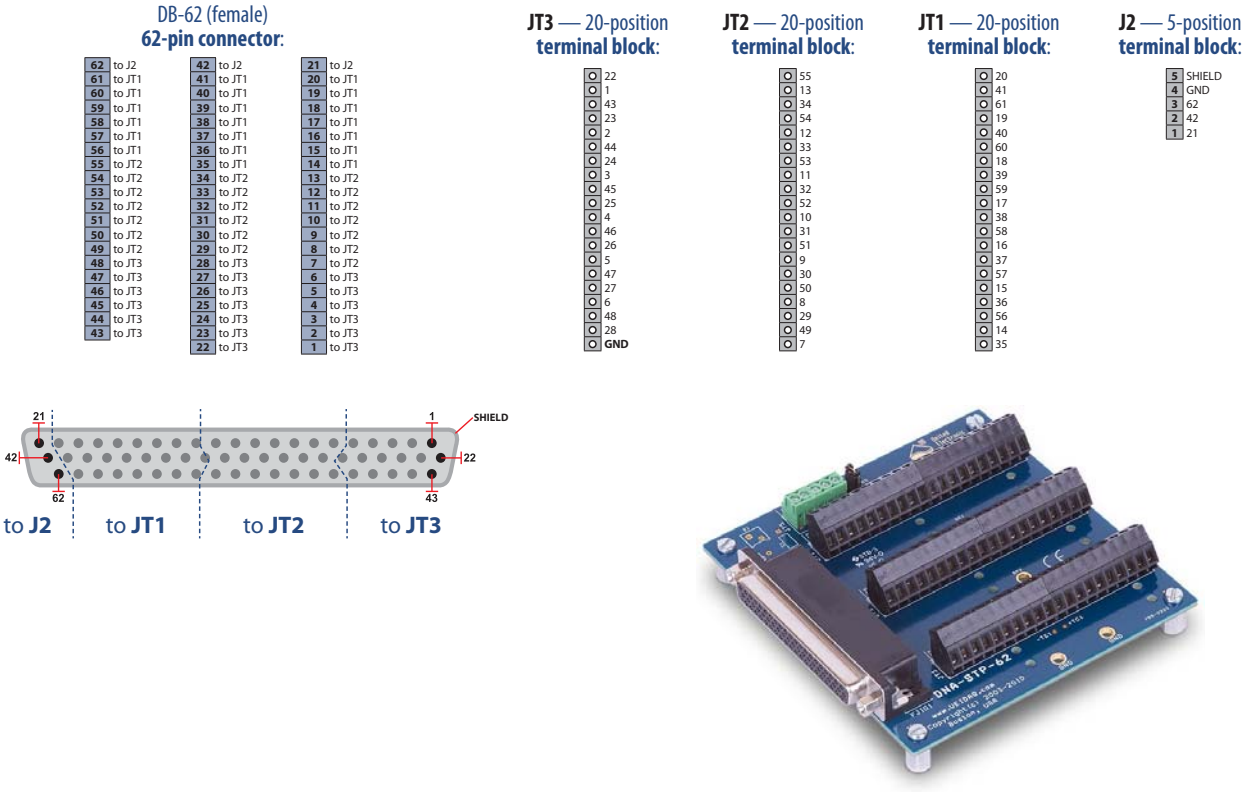

Figure A-1. Pinout and photo of DNA-STP-62 screw terminal panel

NOTE: Filler plates and a rear mount cooling fan such as the DNA-FAN5 (for 3-layer Cube) or DNA-FAN8 (for 5-layer Cube) or FAN-925 (for RACKtangle) should be used with this layer.

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